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All letters relating to the peconiary interests of the Pa-per to be addressed, postage paid, to the Publisher, JAMES C. DUNN:

All letters relative to the Editorial department to be di-lirected, postage paid, to the Editor of the Native American. Phose subscribers for a year, who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the end of their year; will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will accordingly be contin-sted at the option of the publisher.

Notice.—Nafive American Cause, and "The Native American" Newspaper.—The Native American Association in this city has been in existence nearly two years, and enrols among its members upwards of ele ven, has hed out of fourteen bundred of the native citi zens of the place.

To repeal the laws of Naturalization, and The establishment of a national character, and the per-petuity of our institutions through the means of our our

A paper, called "The Native American," was commenced a few days after the organization of our Society, and has already near 1,000 subscribers. In many places our dectrines have found ardent and able friends; but to accomplish our patriotic ends so that we may rely upon o rrecives for the blessings of peace, and in the perils of war, it will be necessary for all to take a part, and promptly separate the birthrights of our own People from the which iminate pretentions of the paupers and outcasts of

We therefore invite our countrymen throughout the Union to form auxiliary associations, and to memorialize Congress for a repeal of the laws of Naturalization. Our newspaper is published weekly, at the price of two

oldrars and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.
We are of no party in politics or religion, but embrace
men of all creeds and faiths.
Our motto is—"Our country, always right; but right or

wrong, our country."
As every man of the Union who loves the land of his birth is interested in the principles we advocate, we hope each one will voluntarily put forth his hand to help our fronest labours, and occasionally cheer us with the cry of "God speed the cause."

Newspapers of all parties throughout the country are requested to give this notice a few insertions, and persons desirous of becoming subscribers, correspondents, or contributors to the paper, are requested to address JAMES

By order of the President and Council. T. D. JONES. Secretary of the Nat. Amer. Association of the U. S. mar 23— Washington city.

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Preamble and Constitution of the Nutive American Association of the United States.

Whereas it is an admitted fact that all Government are not only capable, but bound by all the principles of national preservation, to govern their affairs by the agency of their own citizens; and we believe the republican form of our Government to be an object of fear and dislike to the advocates of monarchy in Europe, and for tha reason, if for none other, in order to preserve our institu-tions pure and unpolluted, we are imperatively called upon to administer our peculiar system free of all foreign influence and interference. By admitting the strange indiscriminately to the exercise of those high attributes which constitute the rights of the native born American which constitute the rights of the native, and gain citizen, we weaken the attachment of the native, and gain naught but the sordid allegiance of the foreigner. The rights of the American, which he holds under the Consti-tution of the Revolution, and exercised by him as the glorious prerogative of his birth, are calculated to stimulate to action, condense to strength, and cement in sentimen

and patriotic sympathy.

Basing, then, the right and duty to confederate on thes high truths, we profess no other object than the promotion of our native country in all the walks of private honor public credit, and national independence; and therefore we maintain the right, in its most extended form, of the native born American, and he only, to exercise the various duties incident to the ramifications of the laws, executive, legislative, or ministerial, from the highest to the ex post facto laws; the action we seek with regard to the ex post facto laws; the action we seek with regard to the laws of naturalization, is intended to act in a prospective character. We shall advocate equal liberty to all who were born equally free; to be so born, constitutes, when connected with moral qualities, in our minds, the aristocracy of human nature. Acting under these generic principles, we further hold that, to be a permanent people, w must be a united one, bound together by sympathies, the result of a common political origin; and to be national, we in ust cherish the native American sentiment, to the entire and radical exclusion of foreign opinions and doctrines in troduced by foreign paupers and European political adventurers. From Kings our gallant forefathers won their liberties—the slaves of Kings shall not win them back

Religiously entertaining these sentiments, we as so lemnly believe that the day has arrived, when the Americans should unite as brothers to sustain the strength and purity of their political institutions. We have reached that critical period foreseen and prophesied by some of the clear sighted apostles of freedom, when danger threatens from every ship that floats on the ocean to our stores; when every wind that blows wafts the ragged paupers to our cities, bearing in their own persons and characters the elements of degradation and disorder. To prevent these evils, we are now called upon to unite our energies. To ight over this great moral revolution, the shadow of our first revolt of glory, will be the duty of the sons of those wars, and we must go into the combat determined to abide by our country; to preserve her honor free from contagion, and her character, as a separate people, high and above the engraftment of monarchical despotisms. ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

First. We bind ourselves to co-operate, by all lawful means, with our fellow native citizens in the United States to procure a repeal of the naturalization law. Second. We will use all proper and reasonable exer-tions to exclude foreigners from enjoying the emoluments or honors of office, whether under the General or State

Third. That we will not hold him guiltless of his country's wrong who, having the power, shall place a fereigner in office while there is a competent native willing to accept. Fourth. That we will not, in any form or manner, con nect ourselves with the general or local politics of the country, nor aid, nor be the means of aiding, the cause of any politician or party whatsoever, but will exclusively advocate, sland to, and be a separate and independent party of native Americans, for the cause of the country, and upon the principles as set forth in the above preamble and these articles.

Fifth. That we will not, in any manner whatever, con-nect ourselves, or be connected, with any religions sec or denomination; leaving every creed to its own strength, and every man untrammelled in his own faith; adhering for ourselves, to the sole cause of the natives, the establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions, through the me ans of our own country

Sixth. That this Association shall be connected with and form a part of such other societies throughout the United States as may now or hereafter be established on the principles of our political creed.

Scornth. That this Association shall be styled the

"Native American A sociation of the United States."

Eighth: That the officers shall consist of a President Vice President, Council of Three, Corresponding Secre tary, Recording Secretary, a Committee on Addresse to consist of three members, a Treasurer, and such other as may be required under any by-laws hereafter adopted and whose duties shall be therein defined.

Ninh. That all the foregoing officers shall be elected by this meeting, to serve for one year, except the Committee on Addresses, which shall be appointed by the

Tenth: That the President, or, in his absence, the Vic President, or, in the absence of both, the Corresponding r Recording Secretary, is authorized to convene a meet ing of this Association whenever it may be deemed ne

POETRY.

THE DECLINE OF LIFE. BY MONTGOMERY.

FRIEND after friend departs; has not lost a frie There is no union here of hearts. That finds not here an end; Were this frail world our final rest, Living or dying none were blest.

Beyond the flight of time. —
Beyond the reign of death, —
There surely is some blessed clime Where life is not a breath; Nor life's affections transient fire, Whose sparks fly upward and expire.

There is a world above, Where parting is unknown;
A long eternity of love,
Formed for the good alone;
And faith beholds the dying, here. Translated to that glorious sphere !

Thus star by star declines, Till all are passed away; As morning high and higher shines, To pure and perfect day; Nor sinks those stars in empty night, But hide themselves in heaven's own light.

HOPE.

Iv'e never known an hour of joy Since manhood dawn'd upon my brow: My life is love, and yet alloy
Has blasted every hope till now.

And what is hope?-a bubble bright, That floats upon the treacherous stream, A flash, a wild illusive light, That lumines some gay mid-day dream.

It is a phantom of the mind, That but beguiles us to betray; That spreads upon the wanton Its glittering wings, and flirts away.

It is a butter-fly that flies It is a butter-my to at mes

Ere we its beauties have surveyed—

A summer cloud that guilds the skies,

Yet dies as soon as it was made.

Milford Bard.

MISCELLANY.

"THE WEEKLY VISITER."-We called the atention of our readers to this little sheet a few weeks ago, as one worthy of their liberal support. We are sorry to see, that its conductors are forced to call again upon our community for aid. Parents particularly should patronise it .-But, as the objects of the paper may not be generally understood, we give the following extracts from their last number, to make known their wants, their determination, and to show the kind of matter with which their sheet is mostly filled. We hope our citizens will give to it such support as its objects and the enterprise of its conductors

The "WEEKLY VISITER," is a small sheet published in Washingtion City, D. C., and deroted to the interests of the Washington Lyceum, Society of youths. The objects of this sheet are, 1st, To spread knowledge by the publication; and, secondly, to establish a Library in connexion with the Lyceum, which shall also be opened to the perusal of others by paying a small sum. The terms are, for regular subscribers, \$1,25 per year; five copies for \$5,00. If lowest post of the Government; and to obtain this great sufficient encouragement be met with, the next end, we shall advocate the entire repeal of the naturaliza-tion law by Congress. Aware that the Constitution for-bids, and even if it did not, we have no wish to establish, bers and remit a five dollar bill, (free of postage,) directed to Box 81, City Postoffice, will, of course, be entitled to a copy gratis. Editors favorable to our cause, will oblige us by inserting the substance of the above two or three times.

> AN APPEAL .- Youth is the time for storing the mind with knowledge. The members of the Washington Lyceum believing the truth of this assertion, are endeavoring to establish an institution wholly for the good of youth, and wholly for the purpose of spreading knowledge among youth. Who will not aid such an enterprize?-One which is undertaken by those whose youthful days are fast passing away; and one which if encouraged, will result in good. In the publication of this paper, in which we propose to give reading suitable to all, we expect to realize that support which will enable us to establish a Library—an advantage which should be enjoyed by every Lyceum. As yet, we have barely met with support. Are there not enough of liberal persons in this Metropolis to maintain this paper? We think there is. We respectfully call on the citizens for assistance. Many have said "I will take the 'Visiter' if it continues to be publish-This is a poor plan; if all said so we would have no subscribers. However, we assure all, that we will continue the paper for a year at any rate, and we will continue to try to make every number more and more interesting and valuable. As this is a literary paper, we will expect much from our friends, who have been made agents abroad. From some we have already heard good news. We trust all will be urgent for the promotion of our cause, for it is certainly one in which all are deeply interested. We owe great thanks to those who have helped us so much in this District, as well as to many others, but we wish more help. As yet, we have enough and that scarcely to pay expenses, Our object is to raise a Library. If there be no profits how can this be done? Those who intend helping us must observe that we need present help. This is the last time we wish to occupy the space in our paper in an appeal; therefore, we hope we may not have occasion so to do again.

UNION LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY .-At the last meeting of this Society there was, as we expected, a crowded house and good speaking. Some of the most powerful arguments that we have ever heard from those who occupied the floor, were delivered on this oceason; the English language was almost exhausted to supply the proper words to express the ideas of the first gentleman, and, indeed, he did not depend paricularly on any language for words, but seemed o be perfectly familiar with whichever langauge lie choose to use. He is a rare man. Mr. W., who followed him, was also very eloquent. We were delighted with both. To give an idea of the meeting, we need only say, that it was

after eleven when an adjournment was moved and carried, and until the last, many of the hearers were present. The debates of this Society are becoming very popular.

From the Weekly Visiter. LETTERS OF A FATHER TO HIS SONS PUR SUING THEIR EDUCATION.

October 19. 1839.

My DEAR Sons: In the letter I wrote you some ten days ago I gave you general advice. I now wish to direct your attention to some particulars which I hope will be of service to you in the literary studies in which you are engaged. Remember that youth is fast passing away, and that unless you improve its precious hours for the acquisition of knowledge, your most important time for that purpose will be lost, and that it never can be recalled. Your best opportunities for laying deep the foundations of knowledge you now enjoy.

The subject on which I wish to communicate my thoughts at this time, is style, and the character of the authors which you should study. Composition, you know, is one of the labors which you have to perform, and you must study the style of the best writers in the English language, that you may be able to perform this part of your school exercises with credit to yourselves. You cannot compose well in any language without paying good attention to its best authors.

You are aware that there are some authors who have written or lectured on the properties or qualities of a good style; Cicero, Quinctilian, and some others among the ancients; Bossuet, Fenelon and Blair, among the moderns. Dr. Blair is a celebrated writer in the English language on that subject. He published extensive lectures in relation to it. These lectures contain many excellent rules of composition, many profound remarks which may be of great use to a student; but the perusal of the best authors will aid him still more. Dr. Blair will tell you that one of the first excellencies of style, an excellency, indeed, indispensable, is perspicuity or clearness. Perspicuity of style is like a polished and complete mirror in which a person erceives his features and other objects held ip before it at a glance, as soon as he looks at ; while an obscure style, one in which the writer's meaning is indistinctly conveyed, is like a mirror which has many dark and rough places on its face; spots and blemishes which prevent or interrupt a full view of your features, or of any object presented before it. Among the fine writers of the English language, Mr. Addison, Mr. Pope, Dean Swift, Dr. Middleton, author of the life of Cicero, Dr. Watts, the celebrated divine, and many others who have written since the time in which they lived, are eminently distinguished for perspicuity. There are some English authors of eminence who are considerably deficient in this particular. Mr. Gibbon, the historian, is justly liable to criticism in this respect, as well as defective on more serious grounds than any that arise from style; for he belonged to the miserable tribe of Infidels who were so numerous at the period in which he wrote. I would direct you to certain numbers in Lyman Cobb's Sequel to his English Readers, which are beautiful specimens of perspicuity, that particular property of style to which I am now calling your attention. I shall enumerate portion of them in my next. These numbers wish you frequently to peruse-they will assist you to form an idea of the nature of perspicuity, and impress your minds with a sense of

s value. There is a distinction between the authors of he age of Charles 2d, King William and Queen Anne, such as Dryden, Tillotson, Burnet, Addison, Swift, Pope, Steele, and some others, and the style of those who have written since about the year 1790, which I desire you to mark .-The vivacity of style seemed to be augmented by the impulse of events which began in the year 1789, the cra of the commencement of the French Revolution. The authors of the preceding period have majesty, perspicuity, grace, suavity, and elegance in the highest degree, but less vigor. The style of our best authors has generally more animation and energy since that poch, while it has lost nothing of perspicuity. Our best authors now require for a perfect relish of their beauty more of a knowledge of modern languages than did those of the ages of Dryden. Pope, Addison, or Johnson; but classical learning was probably more cultivated among scholars

then than it is now. I give you the following extract as a specimen of the animation and vigor as well as perspi cuity of style in the best writers of the present day. The composition is partly narrative, partly descriptive. I doubt extremely whether it be a true picture of the domestic arrangements of the French peasantry and small farmers. I think it is considerably exaggerated by that propensity to view Frenchmen in any other than a favorable light which is one of the characteristics and failings of an Englishman. The sunny side of the picture is seldom described by the mass of English writers in their portraits of the French. We Americans, connected by blood and close commercial ties with the English, by auspicious recollections with the French are in a better position than the former to form a candid and enlightened judgment with respect to the taste, domestic habits, and general conduct of the Gallie nation. The extract which I proceed to make is from Blackwood's Magazine, for September, 1835, page 325 of the new American edition. The author is detailing the incidents of a journey in Bretagne, a province of France. He has arrived within the vicinity of Nantes, a great commercial city of France.

"Nantes .- Passed through a productive country in which the cows seemed the legitimate proprietors, the peasantry interlopers. The But the general order of French towns does not

American wilderness. But the Frenchman is a genuine Gallic in private life, and careth for none of those things.' Yet he is within fifteen miles of a people whose study is every thing of domestic convenience. To what can the extraordinary difference be attributed, which makes the man of England and of France as essentially antipodean as if the diameter of the earth, divided them? It cannot be climate, for in three-fourths of France they have shower for shower with London; or if there be a distinction, the winter is keener, and the summer more torrid; thus both requiring more diligence in repelling the effects of the season. It cannot be poverty, for the French peasant has generally become a proprietor, and is now comparatively rich. It cannot be government, for if government acts at all in the matter, it is to set the example of building, and even loading the public taste with prodigal decoration. Yet the French peasant goes on from year to year, and from age to age, sitting in a cottage as naked of comfort as if he sat on a hill in Siberia. A Tarar tent would be well equipped to the best of those hovels. They have not even the merit of being whited sepulchres, for a brush has never touched them since the moment when they arose from their original mire. The truth is, that home, as it has been a thousand times observed, is not French. There is but little gathering round the family hearth-the cottage is not the place of their mirth-they return to it to sleepthey go to it as men go to the churchyard, because they cannot help it. Their festivities are gumguette*-their superfluous coin is expended on the gilded head gear of the rustic belles, or the flame colored waistcoats and flowered stockings of the rustic beaux. While the summer lasts, they live in the open air, working, dancing, eating and flirting, subdio. + When the winter comes, they cluster together in their huts like bees, with no more concern for their furnishing, than a generation of rabbits in their warren .-There they hubernate, dismal, dark and frozen, until the first gleam of sunshine rouses them, lets the whole tribe loose like the swallows. and all is fluttering, frisking, and hunting flies, or matter to the full as light as flies, again."

* This word is French, and means a public house, a tavern, a place of amusement.

† Subdio, under the unsheltered canopy.

From the Weekly Visiter.

During the Consulship of Publius Rutilius Rufus, a certain friend desired a favor of him, which he could not grant without injustice. When Rutilius had constantly denied him, his friend said indignantly, "What need have I of your friendship, it you will not do what I request?" "Nay," replied the Consul, what need have I of yours, if on account of it I must act unrighteously?" This virtuous man, adds the historian, knew that it was as contrary to official integrity to grant a friend what was unjust, as the refusal of any thing consistent with virtue was contrary to friendship; and, that if our friends demand of us the commission of unrighteousness, religion and integrity are to be preferred to friendship.

Let no young man allow his friend to persuade him to dishonorable conduct. Such a demand is altogether inconsistent with the obligations of friendship. What kind of a friend is he, that, to advance his own interest or purposes, will desire our degradation? And let it be well remembered, that one is always degraded by a dishonorable act. He that would request of me a favor that could not be granted by me without violating the claims of virture, is not my friend but my enemy. Ave, an enemy chiefly to be dreaded: for his hostility is of the deadliest kind. We think vainly, when we suppose that an unjust action is not so criminal when performed at the desire of a friend. Blosius, a confederate with Tiberius Gracchus, excused himself to Opimius the Consul, that he so highly esteemed Gracchus that whatever the latter desired he thought himself bound to do. "What if he had wished you to fire the Capitol?" cried Opimius, "If he had wished it," replied Blosius, "I would have obeyed." A very wicked declaration, says a Latin writer, for it is no excuse for sin, to say hat you sinned on account of a friend.

A real friend is an invaluable treasure: but a hollow hearted, selfish, dishonorable one, is the personification of treachery. personification of treachery.

From the Weekly Visiter. REMARKS

Delivered by J. T. Ward, immediately after the reading of the Declaration of Independence before the Washington Lyceum, July 4, 1839.

MY MUCH RESPECTED AUDIENCE: I trust the Declaration you have just heard read will not pass off from your memories as the flying arrow from the elastic bow, or the shadow which only continueth while the light of the grand illuminator of the universe remains. This distinguished affirmation of its eminent signers was not framed that it should die away with the first panegyric delivered on it, but was executed to stand as long as the stream from the mountain should continue to flow into the river, and thence its waters be conveyed into the bosom of the mighty deep. Once more has its lines fallen upon our listening ears, and while its patriotic sentences have been attentively heard, and the last words it contain fallen from the hips of our praise-worthy reader, the language of our delighted hearts have been to the great " Author of

" Long may our land be bright With freedoms holy light, Great God our King.

This Declaration, my respected friends, caused the liberty we now enjoy-it was by means of ields were luxuriant, but all that betokened this Declaration that upwards of 16 millions of the presence of man was deplorable. 'Heaven persons who now people "the surface of this made the country, but man made the town,' is vast and varied republic," and are now in the the poet's mode of accounting for narrow streets. enjoyment of peace, plenty, happiness, and prosperity-are privileged to participate the one come within the category of human buildings, with the other, in the pleasure of holding this Nothing on earth approaches hearer to the as their political Sabbath, and of celebrating, as troglodyte style. Nine-tenths of them seem to we do this day, the anniversary of perhaps as have been the simple work of nature; piles of great an event as ever transpired "beneath the mire, shaped and pierced into habitations by the surface of the sun." No doubt thousands, yea, hand of time and tempest, and as guiltless of tens of thousands, are now congregated in variglass windows, whitewash, of comfort of any ous parts of this extended country, " from the conceivable kind, as a cavern in the back of an chilly North where in the watery chase, the bold

adventurer smites the Leviathan of the flood," to that mild and pleasant South which is within our limits, to celebrate the day when the United States of America took her station among the independent powers of the world. Doubtless, the sound of freedom to-day is heard ringing and echoing "on the mountain top, and by the ocean shore;" and, no doubt, "the brilliant and waving emblem of our country's union and greatness," now floats in beauty above many a green field of this happy soil, and as long as blood flows in the veins of a lover of freedom, it shall continue to be the " fair type of the country's honor, and the spotless banner of liberty." Providence, my hearers, has been graciously pleased that we should inhabit a country where the climate is genial and delightful, where the forests put forth a vigorous vegitation and fields are covered with beautiful and abundant harvests. "We hear on all sides the sound of the hatchet's blow and the blasts of the forge - we see ancient forests delivered to flames, and the plough passing over their ashes-we see on which side soever we east our eyes, smiling cities, flourishing towns, beautiful villages, temples to be dedicated to the worship of the Creator of the universe, and splendid palaces rising in their beauty and towering towards heaven; and not unfrequently do these grand improvements take place within gun-shot of the cabin of the red man."

My hearers, the soil we tread is the land of Federal America—the country inhabited by those whose ancestors were forced by intolerance and oppression to leave the British Isles, and other parts of Europe.

This is a country concerning which little can

be said save that which tends to raise and exalt

it. "Where, my respected audience, shall we find a country of the universe in which property is more sacred, or industry more sure of its reward? Where is the authority of the law most omnipotent? Where is intelligence and wealth more widely diffused and more rapidly progressive? Where is society in its general description, more peaceable, orderly, and contented? Where are popular tumults least known, and the spirit and existence, and almost the name of a mob least heard of? Where, in short, is political animosity least prevalent, and faction subdued, in a prevailing feeling of national pride and satisfaction? Where, but in America.— America that laid the foundation of her republican principles in a violent, radical, sanguinary revolution. America with her fundamental democracy, made still more unmanageable by being divided into many confederated and independent democracies. America with a free and unlicensed press, without an established priesthood, an hereditary nobility, or a permanent executive-with all, in short, that is combustible and pregnant with danger on the hypothesis of tyranny, and without one of the checks or safe-guards by which alone they contend the benefits of society can be maintained." "Nor can anything be founded upon the nevelty of her institutions, or the pretence that they have not been fairly put on their trial." We have gone on prospering as a country for sixty-three years. Sixty-three years have now elapsed since this Declaration was proclaimed to the world. Sixty-three years has this nation been n possession of its well acquired freedom; and sixty-three years has the arm of a gracious Providence been kindly stretched over us and kept us from harm. Let thanks be ascribed to the Giver of all things for the prosperity of our native land-" land where out fathers bled." And during this number of years, "this counhas exhibited a picture of uninterrupted, rapid, unprecedented advances in wealth, population, intelligence and concord, while all the arbitrary governments of the old world have been over-run with bankruptcies, conspiracies, and revolutions, and at this time are trembling under a consciousness of their own insecurity, and vainly endeavoring to repress irrepressible discontents by associated violence and terror." This shows plainly the superioriy of a free government like the one we enjoy, over those tyranical and despotic governments which are even yet suffered to exist. But to pass on. Not less than others is our

country celebrated for its eminent men. Not to give you the whole, let us look for a few moments at the "father of his country." And where will we find another Washington-where shall we find another personage like him to whom the eye of this whole populace was directed in the great time of need-when every heart was appaling, when the loud thundering of the cannon's roar pealed in war betokening sound through the vaulted arch of heaven, and when the spirit and desire for freedom, assisted by the power of Jehovan, was about to arrest and give the final blow to despotism. Washington, my friends, being engaged in the busy scenes of life, knew human nature and the best manner of accomplishing his plans for the pubic good. His passions were subdued and held in subjection to reason, his mind was superior to prejudice and party spirit, his soul too great to burthen his country with expense, his princi-ples too just to allow his placing military honor n competition with the public good. Brave, patriotic, and generous, he was as humane to hose who fell into his hands as he was terrible in conquering. Placing his trust in the "God of Battles," and guided by his own tilent, wisdom, and prudence, he was the happy instrument in securing the independence and liberty of his beloved country. After having with great difficulty, and with many daring dangers. accomplished this great undertaking, we see him deliver up to that honorable body, the Congress of the United States, the important trust which had been vested in him. But the unanimous voice of the People proclaimed him their Chief Magistrate, and greatly adding to the monument of his fame by the diligent and faithful discharge of the high duties of this responsible officewe hear him in his farewell address caution the People to preserve their liberty and right inviolate; and then he retires to his family there to seck domestic rase and happiness the remainder of his lite. But he bad already spent himself for his country, and now had but a short time before him to "bid adieu to every much loved scene on earth." He left the world admired and lamented-

" Without a sigh He bade the world adieu, Without one pang His parting spirit flew."